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Pratt, e Beach, D. Cooke, Thomas. Morgan,
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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

·WHAT-THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

VOL. X .- NO. 49.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED WERKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN. again as the Phoenix from its ashes. At the tinged with the smoke of tapers and incense. this matter. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION. PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, Six Rods South of the State House,

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 56 ents will be charged - Postage to be paid by Subseri-

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be

All letters on subjects connected with the paper should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, POST PAID. We intend to adherestrictly to the above Conditions.

From the Missionary Herald for December. MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. CEYLON.

Destruction of the Mission Premises at Manepy, by fire.

In a joint letter of the Missionaries, dated April 19,

Though we have at this time, as at others, occasion to speak of goodness and mercy, we have also to mention a calamity which most most flourishing stations. This is, the destruction of the house, church, study, and large bunfurniture, clothing, library, and stores of broth- provisions. er and sister Woodward, who occupied the station. This disastrous event took place on the 30th ult. about noon, while the family were towards that and the church, no efforts could progress. stop the progress of the flames. The house and up their abode at Oodooville, which will prob- of a brother. ably be their home until some part of the build- Jan. 26, 1831 .- Spent part of the morning more enduring treasure in the heavens.

ing the loss, both private and public, so that reception sufficient to answer all his purposes. our dear brother and sister may not only again be made comfortable as to furniture, clothing, books, &c., but that means may be afforded the dwellings of the Malays there is not the same liberty of access. When trading, eating, or gambling, to the last of which the the mission for rebuilding the station. In this Chinamen are as notoriously addicted abroad. hope, we have already arranged for the repair as at home, it is next to impossible to diof the church, study, and part of the house, the vert their attention. Under other circumlatter to be made safer than before by tiling the stances they frequently listen with apparent inroof. It has proved an ill-judged economy, terest.

have lost at Manepy. what we can to hasten the re-building and re- sumption, a less guilty sinner than himself. occupation of this station, which has thus been Among the blind, was quite a young man, who rendered uninhabitable, as many of the heathen could not determine why he should be thus to preach the gospel to the poor, I met with a attribute its being burnt, to the anger of one of severely visited, since he had once saved Christian brother in humble life, who had been their gods, (Ganesa,) whose temple is on the the life of a fellow-being, at the hazard of his church lands there; and assert that the "padre" own. can never live at that place again, but must now Self righteousness, with its consequence, a ed many discouragements-from his minister, desert it. Their triumph is very loud, and disposition to murmur against the afflictive from some of his professed brethren, as well as this subject as we do, they will endeavor to fur- nation. No recognition of the enormity of hu- arouse his neighbors, and those around him church greater than the first, (for it ought to be ted writings. more vigor, and with greater instead of less material for usefulness, than before. It is our with the season of new year. Work is gave him such an impulse, and had borne him any knowledge that it was before the public.

found productive of good; and the station rise riety of edible admixtures, and their faces and I found him not unwilling to gratify me in with their own hearts, without being disturbed by

JOURNAL OF MR. BAEELS,

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary at the time of subscribing.

IPNo paper will be discontinued except at the option of the Publisher, until notice is given, and arread ages paid.

nient depth, in prosecuting his business.

seriously affects our mission, and will for a be discovered, (for they were generally conceal- right hand.

all at home, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts from tigers, wild boars, and a variety of other furious There is scarcely the semblance of religion. Juffua, were with them on a visit. The fire animals. The first appearance of Batavia was a commenced in a small out building, used by a group of houses, extending some distance along domestic as a place for cooking, and from that the road, and occupied by Chinamen. They was conveyed to the large bungalow, which was were all surrounded with water, many of them near, and covered with palmyra leaves. This too deep to be tenantable, while the inhabit-

house, which also was consumed. Indeed, so usual gait, through streets consisting of Chinese passed unanimously. rapid was the conflagration of all the buildings, houses, with a canal of running water on one

life. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, with their chil- I procured a conveyance, and called on Mr. white for the harvest." dren, all mercifully escaped unburt, though Medhurst, the English missionary, by whom I with the loss of most of their effects, and took was received with the cordiality and kindness Baptist church and congregation of Rochester, vainly thinking to pass over it in safety. I saw

of course done that can be, not only by the generally devotes a portion of every day to visitand they bear very submissively the loss of their In every house where there appears to be a myrrh. goods, in the belief that they have a better and possibility of engaging the occupants in conversation, he enters, sometimes by invitation, gen-We hope that the friends of missions will be erally 'sans ceremonie.' The Chinese sense of

(occasioned, however, by our never having funds to put the buildings at all the stations in nese and Malay population, we visited the hosproper repair, especially while expending so pital to-day, where the leprous, blind, and demuch in this department at Batticotta,) that ranged patients are kept. Of the former class, some part of the house, at least, was not tiled were some of the most miserable objects I ever the family, in which, also, they might have sa- ed with a loathsome ulceration, they were peved some of their goods. At all the other sta- culiarly calculated to impress the mind with a tions, more of less of the buildings are tiled; sense of the more deplorable, and (by human and since the fire at Manepy, we have agreed means) equally incurable malady of the heart, to finish tiling the house at Panditeripo, now ti- of which it is an emblem, and was a punishled only in part, though it is an expense not ment. 'Who maketh thee to differ from anothanticipated at the beginning of the year, and er?' One of them mentioned to Mr. Medhurst, the more difficult to me on account of the dis- that he believed his disease was the punishment bursements which must be made for Manepy .- of iniquities in a previous life—the prevalent But we are sure the committee will approve of sentiment of metempsychosis among the Chiour expending one or two hundred dollars, rath- nese; and when referred to the demerit of er than run the risk of losing three or four guilt in the present existence, as a more plausi-thousand, as (including private property, we ble and an adequate reason, he pointed in reply, to a youth of but twelve years of age, who was It is the more important that we should do a much greater sufferer, and, on Mr. M.'s pre-

earnest wish so to do, if possible, in the hope that this apparently most untoward, and cerainly very trying event, may, in the end, be
day knowledge that it was before the public.

"A mourning garb gives public notice of the situation in the view of that approaching on in such an uniform course of labour and that this apparently most untoward, and cerainly very trying event, may, in the end, be
day knowledge that it was before the public.

"A mourning garb gives public notice of the situation in the view of that approaching on in such an uniform course of labour and self-denial in the service of the Redeemer. I ation of those who are in affection from the loss friends, informing others that they wish to communfe soul absorbed in the contemplation of this infi-

same time, we would be humbled under the Children are loaded with costly ornaments, and chastisement, and endeavor not "to be unwise. carried in complimentary form from house to every appearance of sincerity and truth, to give but understanding what the will of the Lord house, while the best wishes for each other's me substantially the following account. temporal prosperity are interchanged. Every the house and by the way side.

offered to the visitor.

The face of the country was exiderably varied with hill and dale, wildness and extivation. All the low and tevel tracts of land were been adopted by the reigning Tartar family, as been adopted by the reigning Tartar family, as dangerously ill but my confinement was long devoted to the culture of rice, and some of these their patron deity. An imperial proclamation dangerously ill, but my confinement was long fields extended as far as the eye could reach. was issued, commanding the homage of the and tedious. This trial, however, produced no In almost every part of the way, the natives of whole empire to this pretended god of war. very perceptible change in my feelings. If both sexes were laboriously engaged tilling the In every painting, he appears as an exceeding. it should please God to take me away, I holand with buffaloes, and transplanting the young grain from its original bed.

Such most be absoluted by gross, ill-favored being, with an idiotical store me, I thought I felt willing to live to his Such was the abundance of rain, which had ning up the forehead, brows extending to an glory. But, dlas, I had no adequate concepfallen since the wet season commenced, that all elevation of nearly 45 degrees, ears reaching tion at that time of what it is to live to Cod's these low grounds were submerged, and the la- almost in a line with the top of his head; in glory, or of what is implied in such a course of borer was obliged to wade, often to an inconve- fact with a forehead not unlike the upper part life. of a cone, and the chin and cheeks resemble its We passed a number of villages, situated on extended base. To this is added a long beard, covering, with a prospect of being soon able to the elevated ridges of land, and as far as could which he is stroking in calm reflection with the resume my wonted labours, when, on a certain

time interrupt the occupation of one of our ed in clusters of trees) presenting a group of My friend and fellow missionary is desirous miserable huts, scarcely sufficient to shelter that I should remain with him at Java. He vast plain, steeply inclined towards a broad, them from the rain, protect them from the beasts certainly needs assistance, the field is very exgalow, at Manepy, by fire; and with these the of prey, and contain their necessary supply of tensive, and there is no obstacle to labor. The bridge was constructed part way over the river, Malay language is very easy. But I cannot the farther end of which was obscured in a The house at which I stopped, is some dis- conceive it my duty to remain long any where, tance from the main road, on an estate of more until I have visited Siam. The Durch church than sixty square miles, and in the vicinity of and population here are in a deplorable state.

> From the N. V. Bap. Register. CAUSE OF MISSIONS.

bungalow was connected with the dwelling ants were obliged to employ boats, or dash gregation of Rochester, held at their meeting leading from it—the one by the bridge, already house by a shed, and the wind blowing fresh along at a depth which admitted of but a slow house, on Monday evening, Dec. 5, 1831, Dr. described, and the other on the opposite side This proved to be below the general level of and Myron Strong, Secretary. After singing bank. The way to the plain was thronged with church, though partly prepared for tiles, being the country, and we were happy, after riding a missionary hymn, and several fervent prayers travellers, and the plain itself seemed covered thatched with leaves, were in a few minutes all some distance at the most tardy pace, to emerge had been offered, the following resolutions hav- with people of both sexes, and of all ages, ranks, on fire, and conveyed the flames to the study, from the flood, and again find ourselves on dry ing been moved and seconded, accompanied and conditions in life. Every one of this ima small brick building, a little distance from the land. The horses were urged forward at their with appropriate and spirited addresses, were mense multitude was busy, and many among the abolition of the custom?

that very little could be saved from any of them, side, until we left the precincts of the old town, telligence from Burmah, a loud call from God stant and strong downward tendency to those who although Mr. and Mrs. Roberts exerted them- (where the king of terrors has reigned with such upon the Baptist Churches of America, to make came upon it, so that at every step the multiselves much in removing such things as were at destructive power) and entered the vicinity of a general and united effort, in order to send a tude in general were insensibly verging towards large reinforcement of preachers and printers of the bank of the river. The consequence was, hand, until the fire fell so much in the rooms, that they could not be entered without risk of the Word, into that inviting "field, already that while only a few attempted to get from the How do these appear in contrast, as defence

of our Redeemer, will support, under the pat- tering themselves that there was no danger, and ings are again made habitable. Everything is among the Chinese residences in town. Mr. M. ronage of the American Baptist Board of Fo- that soon they should be beyond the deep wareign Missions, one missionary in Burmah ;- ters, till presently they entered the mist, and members of our own mission, but by other ing the natives and Chinamen for the purposes and to this end, will make liberal sacrifices, and were hidden from the eyes of those who followed

3. Having thus given our solemn pledge, excited to make contributions towards repair. politeness is such, as always to secure him a rate with us, and also send forth one or more throng who were just entering on the bridge, proclaim the "way of escape from an eternal awoke, and it was a droam.

> and Domestic Missions, has not been so much saw at once, was full of meaning. The for want of means, as of some system that will plain is the world. The bridge is the broad secure the regular contributions of every indi- road spoken of by the Saviour. The path systematic course, than a larger by a sudden as I continually do, thousands and thousands ebullition of feeling; therefore,

of Christ, to give in a pledge of the amount he upon it, heedlessly thinking it will carry them before. It would have prevented such entire beheld. Unable to leave their couch, with or she will contribute at every monthly concert safely over, and not dreaming of danger, till destruction, and formed a place of refuge for limbs partially consumed, withered, and cover- during the year; and that the sum so raised be they make their last plunge, and are gone for devoted to foreign and domestic missions, as ever-seeing all this continually passing before the brethren or the individual may desire.

Zenas Freeman, and Myron Strong be a com- around me, mittee to write an address to our Baptist brethren in the United States, upon the subject of the preceding resolutions.

whose editors may please to insert the same.

O. C. COMSTOCK, Ch'n. Myron Strong, Sec'y.

THE IMPASSABLE BRIDGE.

distinguished for his uniform zeal and faithfulness in the cause of Christ. He had encounter-

He proceeded with much modesty, and with

"I was" says he, " awakened, and, I trust, one yields himself up to pleasure, and gambling, brought to repentance in early life. But being the delight of the nation, groups its votaries in alone in my feelings, and living where I had none to encourage me, and where the church When we enter their dwellings, tea is almost was not in altogether a desirable state, I negalways handed in small cups, and the pipe is seldom smoked by the owner w.thout first being of enjoyment,) I relapsed into a state of comparative worldliness. In this state I lived sevbefore which their offerings are warmon figure eral years, performing some religious duties, " In this state of mind, I was gradually re-

night I had a remarkable dream or vision. I thought I was standing on an eminence, with a dark river, stretched out before me. A wide thick, impenetrable fog or mist which lay along the opposite side of the stream. To persons on the plain, the bridge seemed to reach quite across the river, and to promise a safe and pleasant passage, but in my situation, I could distinctly see that it reached only till it had entered the mist, and terminated just beyond the At a meeting of the Baptist church and con- proach to the plain, but there were two ways Oliver C. Comstock was appointed Chairman, of the plain, up a steep, and somewhat difficult them seemed as though they might be happy. 1. Resolved, That we consider the late in. The steep inclination of the plain gave a conplain by means of the passage on the upper side 2. Resolved, That we, the members of the of it, thousands were crowding to the bridge, and feeling an ardent desire to promote the glory them enter upon it, and rush gaily along, flatfriends, to render their situation comfortable; of conversing and distributing religious tracts. bring forward our "gold, frankincense and them, and when they dropped one after another into the stream, and sunk in its dark flood to rise no more. I continued looking at this shock-Resolved, That we affectionately invite our ing spectacle till my heart was full-ready to sister churches of this Association, to co-ope- burst; and in the effort to cry out to the deluded missionaries to that dark, benighted land, to or were about to enter, Stop! Stop! Stop! I

" Rue though it was a dream, the impression 4. Whereas, in our opinion, the reason that it made upon my heart was indelible. I have so little has been done for the support of Foreign never lost it, and I never shall. The vision, I vidual member of the church; and inasmuch up the bank represents the strait and naras it is better to raise a smaller sum by a regular row way which leadeth unto life. And seeing, of my fellow creatures, jostling down the Resolved, that we recommend to every lover steep, pressing towards the bridge, crowding my eyes, how can I hold my peace! How can I 5. Resolved, that brethren O. C. Comstock, cease to cry in the ears of deluded mort is

Stop poor sinner, stop and think, Before you farther go!

"I am blamed, and have been for saying and 6. Resolved, that the proceedings of this doing so much as I have on the subject of reli- ural and of heavenly love, and whose release meeting be published in the New York Baptist gion. But I blame myself for not doing a great from the pains and conflicts of human nature Register, and in such other Baptist periodicals deal more. The vision, though years have we welcomed, and even rejoiced in the full as-In one of my late excursions into the country path of life."-Spirit of the Pilgrims.

> From the Connecticut Courant. MOURNING APPAREL.

tiser, on the subject of Mourning Dresses, was to, as a plea for "mourning apparel;" and yet, copied into the Courant of the 3d inst., and an all other causes dwindle into insignificance in some of them tauntingly ask, "Where is now dispensations of Providence, is perhaps more from a scoffing world, but had persevered, not editorial article approving it, saying, "We are the comparison. The solemn, the awful conyour God?" If our friends in America feel on prevalent among the Chinese than any other altogether without success, in his endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will endeavors to glad to hear a voice raised against the efforts consideration of a departure to a state of endless this subject as we do they will end they will e which are making to abolish the custom of suffering, fills the Christian mind with a silent nish us with the means of making the second man guilt is found in their ancient and venera- from their slumbers, and bring them to a saving wearing mourning apparel, on the death of melancholy, that does not obtrude itself upon knowledge of the truth. I had a curiosity to friends." It seems right to offer a few obser- public notice. enlarged,) and of resuming the station with 17.—For nearly a week the Chinese have know the history of this man's religious experi-vations upon this subject with which I have The death of a friend is peculiarly adapted

the frivolities of the world around them.

WHOLE NO. 517

Here are two distinct views of the subject .-Such a garb does indeed give public notice of the death of a relative, if seen by the public; but it does not give the public any assurance of sorrow, or of mourning; for we may judge from what has transpired within our knowledge, that in general it is not proof, but a doubtful evidence of sincerity. And further, I cannot admit that a consciousness of this " public notice" affords any real, or religious consolation to the person that wears the garb. To our friends and neighbors, whose sympathy and condolence we may need and desire, such no-

deed streless; and they can better judge than As every view we take of human -nioice : innection with death, and the solemn concerns of the soul, should be tested by the criterion of religious principles, I will, on this ground, offer my ideas of the latter part of the last quotation, in order to show that the "mourning garb" does not furnish any evidence of a " wish to commune with their own hearts."

I have personally witnessed, and through a longer life than falls to the common lot of man, the practice of families on the death of a member; and in this respect, generally of one character, though of different grades. As soon as convenient, after the corpse is in its winding sheet, the shops are searched for fashionable mourning; the milliner and mantuamaker are called upon, and the neighboring women employed, more or less, in fitting out the family in a fashionable manner. From this, to the time of burial, the bereaved relatives, especially the female part, have but little leisure "for communion with their own hearts;" and from being so occupied, their minds are sorrowfully disqualified for serious meditation upon death, and the awful scenes that follow it. But they are middle of the flood. I saw but one way of ap- now fitted for six months, and then a half mourning must be prepared for the next six, which will complete the mourning period!!

I would here propose an appeal to any or every intelligent person, that has passed through such a course, and inquire, To which was it most conducive, to sorrow, or to pride? If to the former, my views are erroneous-if to the latter, can we consistently withold our assent to

Can it truly be said, that this practice is adopted as a guard against the "frivolity of the world around them ?" If it were against their own, they could find a rational argument for it. But the Christian armour sustains the soul in humble confidence in the Everlasting Power, against the frivolities of the world!

" Those who may wish to shut out all serious reflection, who desire to forget their friends and never to think of death and its consequences, may naturally enough fall into the practice of not wearing mourning apparel."—N. Y. art.

It is an unquestionable truth, that should be remembered, that mourning apparel is adapted to the gaze of other people; that this is the primary object, and that improvement in the concerns of the soul of the individual wearing it, is but a secondary consideration, if this is even thought of. Shallow indeed must the impressions have been made, if the remembrance of a departed friend is dependent upon external marks. If the recollection of endearing associations, and of the heart-rending scene when these were dissolved by the stroke of death, can only be revived by the presentation of a piece of black cloth to the outward vision. I am lost in the labyrinth of forgetfulness; and the many precious seasons when such recollections have softened the soul, even into the sweetness of weeping, unobserved by mortal eye, have been mere illusions. And such has been the conditions of thousands, who, against the dictates of their own judgment, have worn the outward "symbols" of mourning.

Does the omission of mourning apparel shut out all serious reflection? Can we admit that in seasons the best adapted to it, seasons of stillness and retirement, the mind is a blank, as it relates to serious reflection? That it is so with many of those who adopt the custom I have no doubt.

If one has been removed from us, to whom we were bound by the strongest bonds of natnow passed away since first I saw it, is still surance that the departed spirit was prepared before me. The feelings which I then had are for the mansions of glory; the tyrant, custom, fresh upon me. And while these remain, I can would make us seem to mourn, or say, that all never cease to warn the wicked of his way, or the finer feelings of the human heart are abtell him of the impassable bridge, and the de- sent from us. What! mourn because a dearly vouring flood, and to point him upward to the beloved friend has exchanged a world of sin, of sorrow, and of pain, for the heavenly world, and the society of saints and angels!

In the death of one to whose spirit heaven would be an irksome place, there is just cause An article from the New York Daily Adver- for mourning; but this has not been adverted

atop to inquire, Does God approve them ?

It is evident to me, that the assignable reasons for dispensing with the outward, and often and deeper than people are aware of.

Hartford, Ct.

J. I. WELLS.

THE REV. EDWARD IRVING. The correspondent of the New-York Observer writes under date of London, October 22, as

The most conspicuous thing in the religious world here just at this moment, or rather the most notable religious doing, as matter in progross, is the daily enacting at the Caledonian Chapel, in a professed demonstration of the gift of tongues. Mr. Irving has finally succeeded in preaching some of his followers into an much satisfaction to learn that the labors of the habitual, and a sort of professional use of these miraculous endowments, as he avers them to be. Last Sabbath, so far as I know, was the first exhibition of the kind on the Lord's day, and so publicly. Both at the morning and evening services, the preacher was interrupted, and the congregation shocked, by the sudden starting up, and loud and violent vociferations of persons, in shed by supernatural influence. It produced much affright and great confusion in the assembly. Some imagined assault and battery was going on, others conceived of assassination. Ladies screamed and fainted, and many rushed out of the church as for life. The preacher's self-possession, however, displayed from the pulpit, by a somewhat extraordinary mode of pantomime, that he might not interrupt the speaker of tongues, invited, and gradually restored confidence and order-at least to disame cause, so long as the public are in expectation of such an exhibition. It is very startling, however, to delicate nerves, as I had occasion to observe yesterday morning, when a man jumped up, as if raised by some violent be from a gentleman of Mr. Freeman's acand quick mechanical power, stood on tiptoe, quaintance in the eastern part of Maine, and threw his hand and arm as high as possible, in a sudden jerk, preserving it extended towards ed him money. Smith stated that, when he the zenith, and with closed eyes and distorted countenance, cried in a voice sudden and loud as a clap of thunder-" Hear!"-giving a vised him to call on Mr. Going at Worcester .quantity to the word most extraordinary, and On the strength of this letter, as Smith's story then gave a very brief approbation of a long ex- was plausible and consistent with itself, I tongues, after which he fell upon his seat as ford. While he was there, I received from him quick and as violently as he rose.

As I went into the chapel, when the female was speaking, I do not know what was the from Philadelphia through Worcester to Boston; manner of her beginning. I heard her about fifteen minutes in a strain of brief and pious unexpected delay, and offering at my option, exhortation, she sitting upon her seat, ordinarily either to remit the money by mail or to retain repeating emphatic thoughts a third time, in it until he could deliver it personally. The the same phrase, apparently running in a cir- day of his arrival never came. Since my suscle, which she traversed several times in that picions excited me to an investigation, I have short space. The thoughts were good and learned, by a letter received last evening from scriptural, although very common-place as to Hartford, that for several weeks he had been form. The substance of the whole was, " Be- abusing the kindness of the good people of that ware! beware! beware!" "Repent! repent! city in a similar manner, and that he had left repent!" "Turn unto the Lord! turn unto with the professed intention of going to Provithe Lord! turn unto the Lord!" &c. Her dence. I also understand from the same source, voice was very loud, and a proper vociferous though I have no recollection of the fact, that

These things are now enacting every morning at a public meeting held in the Caledonian Chapel, from half past six to eight, and are see any difference between these exhibitions. and those habitually occurring in our own country among religious sects, where all are encouraged to speak and pray as their feelings prompt them-except in this instance there is apt to be greater suddenness in the origin of the movement, and more violence in supporting the effort. The first crying out of these speakers as they begin, is quite startling. Mr. Irving presides, and regulates it all. He exhorted them yesterday not to speak beyond the Spirit's influence or dictation,-implying, of course, that the speakers might be the judges.

From the Christian Watchman.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Chapin, to his friend, H. Lincoln, dated College Hill, D. C. Nov. 20, 1831.

"I continue to hear good news from the South, as I correspond with various individuals Rev. Mr. Baptist informs me that Seventeen Hundred have recently professed conversion in the single county of Bedford, Va. Their coun- tion. ties you know are very small. Dr. Semple, I Messrs. Editors-I quoted to you the other day believe, has received by baptism two hundred the following prophecy ;-" On Saturday the and forty at Fredericksburg; and how many in Sth, at 6 o' clock, A. M. the Church Establish-King and Queen, I do not know. I have had ment of England was dissolved." And I believgood news from brethren Clopton, Johnson, ed and felt it true. I cannot open my eyes on Todd, Shannon, &c. Such a day for revivals the present prospects of the Church of England, surely was never known, since the days of the as a State Establishment, but I too feel with all Apostles. Let us be thankful that we were the certainty of fact, that it is dissolved .born in this wonderful age, and in America, "Whom God resolves to destroy, he first infaand that God has assigned us places where we tuates." have opportunity to do much good. Had the venerable father Boardman stood over his son he might, when his spirit took its flight towards Heaven, have exclaimed, "I wish you joy, my confessed, that what had taken place within church, but who resides in a metropolis. son, thy conflict is over, and thy crown is con- these few days had caused some change in is ferred." What a blessing that he should die opinion respecting the general body of the right when he closed his life."

* Where are several churches to whom he preach-

From the N. Y. Baptist Register. Barrington, Nov. 21, 1831.

DEAR BROTHER,-Since July last, the Baptist church in this place has enjoyed a very precious and interesting revival of religion, which has now, we think, principally subsided. This revival

toys of fallen nature for its diversion, nor let it of which, (at least one of them) were previously members of the church, have shared in the good work. Of these, ten have had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing, at least, three of their deceptive evidence of mourning, are broader children witness a good profession before many witnesses. Our baptisms have been as follows: In July 1, in August 18, in September 48, in October 27, and in November 6; making a total of 100.

Yours, &c. J. KETCHUM.

Baptist Church, Sumson-street, Philadelphia.

We are happy to learn that the prolonged meeting held in this place, which commenced on the 16th ult., has been attended with happy effects. Eleven persons were batized on the Sabbath ensuing the meeting. It gave us present pastor, Rev. J. L. Degg, are greatly blessed to the enlargement of the church .-

Christian Index.

From the Massachusetts Spy. Mr. Editor - You will oblige me by publish

Justice to the nublic and some facts reproved him A BASE IMPOSTOR.

In the latter part of September, a man came to me in Worcester, calling himself William D. He stated that he had been out on business (for a firm in Philadelphia with which he said he was connected.) in the brig which was wrecked last summer off the coast of Newfoundland; that he had precured in the eastern part of Maine sufficient money, as he supposed to bear his expenses to Hartford, where he exminish the general affright. The same scene pected a remittance for which he said he had of confusion is not likely to occur again by the written to Philadelphia, but, that in consequence of some unpropitious circumstances in his journey, he was nearly pennyless.

He bore a recommendatory letter addressed to Rev. Mr. Freeman of Lowell, purporting to stating, if I recollect right, that he had furnishpassed through Lowell, Mr. Freeman was out of town, and that the Deacon of his church adhortation just closed by a female speaker of lent hun \$10, to be remitted to me from Hartseveral post paid letters, intimating and explaining his intention of returning with a Mr. Bibin stating some circumstances which caused an cry-her elecution after the manner of Mr. Ir- Smith had a line from me mentioning his recommendation to Mr. Freeman, and expressing my confidence in him.

In justice to myself, I could not well have been less minute on this unpleasant subject, likely to be renewed on the Sabbath, from pre- and something was due from me, to the public sent appearances. A multitude of people at- to guard them against further imposition from tend, drawn together by curiosity. I do not any recommendations which he may possess. whether genuine or forged. It has been a source of no small mortification, that my unsuspecting confidence in his honesty and my misplaced commiseration has in any way assisted him in abusing the confidence of others.

> Respectfully yours, Worcester, Dec. 19, 1831.

The individual referred to above, obtained \$25 from two gentlemen in this city, under a false pretence, besides smaller sums from other individuals. ED. CH. SEC.]

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT DISSOLVED.

By the following extract from a correspondent of the New-York Observer, it appears that the cumbrous Church establishment of England, must probably sink to rise no more. It were wise in the Church Dignitaries, to bend to the impending storm, and not to resist a current, which is becoming more powerful in proportion to their unhallowed opposi-

Look at the following quotation from a discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday, never before been addressed by name. Such in Burmah, and witnessed his triumphant death, the 11th inst. the first day of session after the rejection of the Reform Bill. Lord suffield are the views of one who is no pastor of a on the field of labour! He finished his work reverend Prelates, although his attachment to the Established church remained as strong as ever. He had always considered the existence of the Bishops in that house, as liable to one objection, which was, that they always threw almost the whole weight of their body into the scale of an oppressive and arbitrary Government. But the instant a liberal Government came into power, and proposed liberal and beneficial measure, the right reverend Prelates voted against them." And what does this tell in the place and circumstances where it was delivered? has been especially interesting, in consequence of its having pervaded almost every part of the mines questions of order, gave it not only his distribution, and the converts are then assailed with argument, book upon book, against Baptist sentiments, till they, not possessing sufficient lei-The noble Lord was indeed called to order. again. The converts are then assailed with argu-

The Lord Chancellor did not think the noble Lord was out of order. The noble Lord was only making observations on the Bishops, to which not only they, but all noble Lords were exposed. The right reverend Prelates did not want to be exempt from observation! [cutting to the quick.] The right reverend Prelates had no doubt acted with the greatest disinterestedness. [tremendous irony.] Good God! [not commendable-profane] to impute to the and become acquainted with the progress of Christ's right reverend Prelates, that they acted from selfish and interested motives ! [biting sarcasm] No! they had, with the utmost disinterestedness acted against the present government. [a full and sweeping broadside.] They thought of tripping up the present government. [rather undignified, but nothing more significant—characteristic of the man.] They had a right to do so. [a condescending, gracious allowance, but not the less cutting.] And it could not be imputed to them, that they were actuated by selfish motives, when they acted against the present government, and attempted to trin it aping in your paper the annexed statements. - and probeh, blighting sneer of inestable contempt.] And think of the manner too. Nothing can exceed the expressive and amazing power of the Chancellor's modulations of voice and gesture, in such a strain. And indeed in any thing else, when he pleases. It is simple. but it cannot be conceived. His voice and manner throw out inconceivably more than his

And has it indeed come to this! Where is reverence for my lords, the bishops ?- That the people should run upon them is quite natural-to be expected. But that the Lord Chancellor of England, should rise from the Woolsack, and deliver himself of such undisguised contempt, such irony, and virtually sing out such a requiem of their reign, argues a new state of things. If they cannot be protected on their Bench-not even from the artillery of him cuniary loss. who occupies the Woollsack-it would seem quite prudent and decent, and only rendering themselves suitable respect, to vacate that place and undertake their proper office-the cure of souls.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR -The results which have already followed, and are still likely to follow, the publishing of Dr. Judson's letter to Elder J. Grow, are cheering to every friend of the missionary cause. The probability is, that in consequence of that letter being addressed to an individual wholly unconnected with the official management of that mission, funds will be contributed, equal at least to the outfit and support of one in a great measure convinces me of the utility these classes of persons. of throwing abroad facts and suggestions in the form of short and friendly letters, addressed to pious ministers or laymen, concerning measures to deliver a Lecture in the Baptist Meeting-House in train, or already effected; or, when proper, measures contemplated for future adoption by of the course just closed, to be illustrated by numethe Board. Is it not a mistake for members of a Board of managers to suppose it improper to write any of their thoughts, or plans, or what they desire to accomplish, or what has been ef. names of members of the Temperance Society of Stratford, fected, to one who is not officially connected which has increased since July, 1830, from 57, to 322 memwith them in the business? And what but bers. Rev. James H. Lindsley is President, and Henry Ufsuch a supposition induces an almost total si- ford, Esq. Secretary. One resolution passed at their annulence in those who possess knowledge upon al meeting in July, is deemed worthy of notice, viz; these subjects, as though their cause were in danger of betrayal, if they should presume to Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to all write now and then a short and friendly letter the learned, able, and distinguished Physicians, throughout to some fa thful and devoted minister, the obto some fa thful and devoted minister, the obscurity of whose location forbids his celebrity, pecuniary interests, as they have proved incontrovertibly, no less than it precludes all possible information that alcohol, so far from sustaining the human constitution, upon these subjects, except what he pays for, invariably operates as an insidious poison to undermine and upon these subjects, except what he pays for, and gleans from the periodicals of the day. It generally so happens, that the most celebrated men, and who on account of their celebrity, or location, receive religious and other periodicals gratuitously, are almost the only men with whom any connersation or correspondence is had upon the operations of the day. And yet those who manage affairs, wish earnestly to enlist all hearts and purses in the good cause. Now may the suggestion be permitted, that many a devoted minister of Jesus, and by his means, most if not all his church might be stirred at once to feel, and act, and pray, and give, as they never before did, by his receiving a few lines unsolicited, from either the corresponding secretary, or any member of the Board, giving specific information upon some one or two facts. or suggesting some features of a contemplated object, to effect which funds are or will be needed. No matter whether the person written to, is or is not personally known to him who writes. Minutes of associations will fur- as there revealed, and have constantly before nish names and places enough. My views of their eyes the only unerring directory of the human nature are such, that I have not the faith and practice of moral and accountable beleast doubt if this course were adopted, minis- ings. ters in the interior would rejoice to be put in remembrance of duty, by being better informed; and no less would be their joy to find themselves recognized as fellow laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, and worthy to be entrusted personally with a partial knowledge at least, of the details of affairs concerning which they have

For the Christian Secretary.

agents would be cheap and efficient. These

PROSELYTISM. When a revival takes place in another denomina tion, and eight or ten of the converts embrace Baptist sentiments, either as they believe from the Bible. or from conversation heard years before in their unconverted state, or the conversation of some near relative of Baptist sentiments, (it matters not what,) they become decided Baptists, as soon as they turn their attention to the subject of religion. ing, merely because their ancestors did so, visits them with several of his church members, again and

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

We duly appreciate the remarks of our corres pondent L. B. S. and earnestly desire that they may have a salutary effect, by inducing more to read, kingdom in the world. The importance to the Baptists of sustaining a religious paper in this State, has been realized by some, who have evinced their willingness to aid in the circulation of the Secretary, by their active agency, or by furnishing communications, to make as columns useful and interesting. While publishing the Scriptures in the Burmese lansuch are entitled to our gratitude, it is too true that not a few of our brethren have appeared to feel as though it were of little consequence whether a publication of this kind were here sustained, and have accordingly withheld their peronage. It is not a desirable thing for an edior to be calling on the publie for patronage. -ore than for a Minister of the liams. Gospel to poss the public to hear him preach. But it is the duty of the latter to urge the importance of attending to the preached word; and we conceive it to be the duty of the former, to urge the importance of sustaining useful periodicals. Whether this paper has been one of this class, our patrons must be been in vain. It is earnestly hoped that the new the judges. We only know, that this has been our impulse thus given to missionary liberality may condesign. It has been our intention, not to leave the way pointed out in the revealed word, and turn into some by-path, although inviting to the eye, and pleasing to the imagination. It has been our design to provide useful, rather than dainty fare; and it has always been our aim, not to sacrifice truth. In churches; and that this donation comprised every fine, if we know our own motives, our design has shilling he possessed on earth. Let it also be remembeen, to do good, although it should be at some pe-

While the man of wealth may do good by his bounty, the Missionary by his labours, and the most pennyless Christian by his prayers, it may be our province to send forth this "Folio of four pages," and as far as in us lies, disseminate the immutable principles of truth, and circulate those happy tidings sent situation be fully understood-his labors, his priof the progress of religion among the family of man, whether on the shores of Burmah, or in our own highly favoured country. As the heart of the minister of Jesus is encouraged when he preaches to numerous and attentive listeners, so does the conductor of a paper labour with more diligence, as he observes the number of his patrons increasing, and his correspondents become more numerous and punctual in re- son's, which is so true, and full of practical impormitting the results of their deliberations. It is our tance. "I am persuaded, that the reason why all additional missionary in Burmah. This fact ardent wish, that we may have an accession of both the dear friends of Jesus in America, do not come

> LECTURES ON PALESTINE.-Mr. Ingraham intends on Tuesday evening next, to embrace the substance rous Maps and Transparent Paintings.

The Society are highly gratified with the interest mani emperance, when this course was so evidently against the

BIBLE FOR BURMAH .- We are gratified to find in he Monthly extract from the correspondence of the American Bible Society for December, the liberal proposition of the Committee to the Doard, to furnish, the Christian Secretary. That is, they have conmeans for publishing the Bible in foreign countries. Although they had no direct application from the Board of the Baptist Convention, and were not furnished with the documents which might be desirable, they nevertheless voted to recommend a donation of \$5,000 to publish the Bible in Burmah.

We are pleased with the following sentiment.

" The Missionary in Foreign lands can do litthe without the Bible. While its sacred truths for domestic, or foreign missions. Of course there and precepts form the basis of all his ministra- will be less communion with God, and less religious tions, he should be able to give the blessed Book itself to those among whom he labors in a lan- also himself." The souls of professors will become guage which they understand, that they may learn more fully the whole mind of the Spirit

Resolved, That, relying on the continuance f the Divine favor to this Institution, and on adequate means being furnished for this purpose by its auxiliaries and friends in addition to our a local character, which they would not expect to ordinary operations, the Board will endeavor to find in any paper out of this state? Do not many render, in the course of the ensuing year, the aid requested by the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, viz. the sum of five thousand dollars, to be employed by the Mission at Bombay, in printing the Holy Scriptures in the Mahratta language; and the further sum of five pieces of an irreligious and immoral tendency are thousand dollars, to be employed in printing an edition of 20,000 copies of the New Testament in the native language of the Sandwich Islands, either by the Missionaries there, or at our press, as on future consultation may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That the Board receives with great satisfaction the communication of the New-Jerwhen sey Bible Society, proposing in behalf of that When and other Bible Societies in New-Jersey, to coltheir sentiments become known, the pastor of the church where they have been in the habit of attendhabitants of the Sandwich Islands with the Holy Scriptures, and to appropriate the same

nite and boundless subject—then offer it the church. As many as twenty families, the heads sanction, but took occasion to deliver himself sure, or perhaps sufficient information to examine the course of the ensuing year, will most gladject, as fast as they shall be received.

Resolved, That it is expedient, as soon as circumstances will permit, for this Society to print an edition of 30,000 copies of the New Testament in modern. Greek, for distribution in Greece and the adjacent countries; and that the standing Committee be authorized to procure, without delay, stereotype plates for the same, according to the copy published by the British and Foreign Bible Society; and to commence printing as soon as the receipts of the Treasurer shall render it convenient.

Resolved. That the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated and paid within the ensuing year, to aid the Baptist General Convention of the United States for Foreign Missions, in

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Distribution be authorized to have one thousand copies of the three epistles of St. John printed in the Mohawk language, as soon as they shall obtain satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the translation made by the Rev. Mr. Wil-

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. JUDSON'S LETTER.

The friends of Zion are rejoiced to see, that Mr. Judson's powerful appeals to the churches have not

Let it be reconsidered who made those heart-stirring statements-a missionary, who has himself given the noble sum of \$10,000 to the cause he so feelingly urges upon the attention of American bered, that this mission has cost him the life of an only son, and an only daughter, and the life of his loved and respected companion, who was unquestionably one of the first women this country has ever produced, and one of the most efficient missionaries who has ever left these shores. Let the appalling scenes of Ava be remembered-let Mr. Judson's prevations; and that he is in all probability hastening on to the sufferings, and the glory of martyrdom. Now let it be asked, shall Judson, the pioneer of American missionaries, the great apostle of the Burmese, ever appeal in vain?

The reason, however, of making this communication, is to notice particularly a remark of Mr. Judforward in support of missions, is mere want of information; such information as could be obtained from periodicals,"

The two following positions, it is believed, will not be disputed. 1st. All who really love Jesus, will really love his cause, and will really endeavor to promote it, as far as in their power. They will feel We have seen a printed copy of the Constitution and the duty as incumbent on them to send forth, and support missionaries, as the missionary does to offer himself for the service, or to preach the gospel to the heathen, when he has arrived within their borders. 2d. That, if a vast deal more would be done in support of missions, if information on the subject was universally obtained; then, it certainly follows, that the duty of taking a religious periodical is binding on every individual who can afford it. It is also his duty to circulate it as extensively as practicable, among the indigent pious, who might occasionally contribute small sums for missionary purposes, when information was thus constantly obtained, and an interest in the subject thus kept alive in their bosoms.

It is believed, that individuals in this state have never duly appreciated the importance of sustaining. sidered it a matter of choice merely, whether they should patronize it or not, and have never regarded it as a christian duty; though such it certainly is. If the Christian Secretary should be discontinued for want of patronage, there will be less religious light and information diffused among the people. Less interest will be felt in the great religious and benevolent operations of the day. Less will be contributed enjoyment; for "he that watereth, shall be watered lean, and leanness will enter the churches.

Nor can it be urged, that the light thus extinguished would be rekindled from some other source. Do not many take the Christian Secretary, who would not feel competent to take a more expensive periodical, with an accession of postage, from a neighboring state? Do not many take it, because with other matter, it contains many interesting details of take it who would not take a paper of an other denomination, though conducted with equal care and ability? Do not many now take it, who, if it was discontinued, would take a political paper, where often admitted? It might also be added, that Baptists, to be consistent, are indispensably obligated to sustain a paper, which has been assiduously employed in defending principles, which they consider important. But this argument is waved entirely; and in urging Baptist christians in this state to support the Secretary, we have not considered it as sustaining the interests of any denomination merely, but as constituting one stoge in the broad foundation of Christ's universal church.

Aid to the Tract Society.-We are informed that the church in Oliver street, in this city, will furnish \$100 on the proposed plan to aid this Society—Two other small churches, will probably make up a similar and of five thousand dollars to the above object in lar sum .- N. Y. Bap. Repentury.

On Sature Sheriffs of B according to the Recorde city, where I turn with hi Sir Charles obnoxious to tempt would this occasion had been pro coach for his in keeping o with sticks a the mansion building. W by a corresp N. Y. Obs. As soon as

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General Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

On Saturday the 29th of October, the Mayor and Sheriffs of Bristol, with the civic cortege, proceeded according to custom to meet Sir Charles Wetherell the Recorder, at Tottertown, about a mile from the city, where he left, as is usual, his own carriage, and entered the more gorgeous one of the Mayor, to return with him in procession to the mansion-house. Sir Charles being an anti-reformer, and peculiarly obnoxious to the people, it was feared that an atempt would be made by the mob to insult him on by a correspondent of one of the London papers .-N. Y. Obs.

tack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body, and bore down all before them. Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field The mob several times succeeded in separating two or three of the constables from the rest. but they contented themselves with disarming them

and breaking their staves.

There was a good deal of skirmishing afterwards, but nothing decisive till dosk; then the mob had greatly increased, and the sailors and shiprights had A desperate attack was now made on the constables and they were entirely defeated. Having cleared the area before the mansion-house, they made a more regular attack on the house itself. Two or three of the magistrates attempted to read the Riot Act, but were each time driven in by showers of stones. Every pane of glass was broken, and the door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles and the Alderman escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known. Every room was searched, with the most dreadful imprecations; the furniture and the pannels of the doors were broken to pieces, sive locks on the iron doors of the different wings and the beautiful chandelier in the banquetting were smashed to atoms. The prisoners were now room shared the same fate. The dinner and wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officer briefly addressed the mob, entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the crowd sang " God save the King."

Not much further violence was offered, except putting several rows of large stones across the streets to impede the progress of the cavalry, and breaking the gas pipes, putting the whole square in darkness Several prisoners had been taken in the course of the day, and committed to Bridewell, but to rescue instant. This led to several rushes of the mob in different parts of the city, and greatly increased the

In the manner already described, things proceeded tions by smashing the windows. Meanwhile orders tance by the soldiers, and several of them received ble m severe cuts from their sabres. Many of the people took refuge in the various passages in Wine street. from whence they assailed the troops with stones, par-ticularly at the top of the Puhay, where one of the soldiers having been struck, he immediately turned round and shot a man dead upon the spot. This was at half past twelve, and the soldiers continuing to departed. gallop about the streets, prevented the re-assembling f the mob during the night.

On Sunday morning the people began again to asemble at an early hour in Queen square, but every thing remaining quiet, and it being hoped danger had subsided, the troops were withdrawn for some refreshment, having been on duty more than twentyfour hours. They had scarce'y disappeared, when the mob again commenced their outrages. Ascending now to the upper rooms of the Mansion house, they proceeded to throw out the valuable furniture e square. The drawers and other depositories were ransacked, and wearing apparel, bed and ta-ble linen, china, &c. were plundered or wantonly

But another and a most dangerous exciting cause

now began to develop itself. During the sacking of

the Mansion-house the wine cellars were forced, and it is supposed that at least one third of a stock of three hundred dozen of choice wines were carried off, and wasted and drank by the mob. It is needless to say that the result was fraught with the worst possible effects; they became madly infuriate, and regardless alike of what mischief they committed, or what risk they incurred. The scene at this moment was of the most depraved description; all ages, of both sexes, were to be seen greedily swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while upon the ground the bo-dies of scores were to be found dead with drunkenness. The streets, too, remote from the scene of action, from this time became noisy from the turbulence of wretches who were to be seen staggering about in all directions. The troops were then speed ily replaced, but the infuriate mob began to act on the offensive, and sought to wreak their vengeance on them for the wounds they had inflicted on the preceding evening, and particularly to be revenged for the killing of the man on the top of the Pithay. Ther attacked them with a shower of stones and brickbats, which the men were unable to resist, no magistrate being in attendance to take the responsiity of orders to that effect. The Aldermen, we have been assured, considering this to be the exclusive duty of the Mayor, retused to give the word, and the latter, it would appear, was overpowered by his feelings. In this state of things the commanding officer judged it prudent to withdraw the troops (the 14th Light Dragoons) and replace them with a body of the 3d Dragoon Guards On the retirement of the former they were followed by a large portion of the mob, who continued their assaults upon them along the quay and over the drawbridge. On arriving at St. Augustine's Back, being provoked beond further forbearance, they turned round and fired several shots on their assailants, and a further loss of life was the result. The mob, however, nohing daunted, still continued to follow them, and in College Green some further firing occurred. In this place a considerable number of persons had assembled, expecting that Sir Charles, as usual, would attend divine service in the Mayor's Chapel. Still the mob continued their assaults, hanging upon the soldiers' heels, until they arrived at their quarters in the Boar's Head yard, when they were again fired upon. The discharges, as the result must show,

were however but partial; the number of killed, as

near as we could ascertain, I, and wounded 7 or 8.

One poor fellow, who had taken no part in the dis-

urbances, was shot through the arm as he was stand-

ing upon the quay, on the opposite side.
Immediately after these occurrences, Col. Brere-

ton, rode down to the square, followed by a consid- through the whole pile of building, which in a short erable number of men and boys, who cheered him period was reduced to ashes. The Right Rev. the on his way thither. He assured them that there Bishop, who happened to have been in town during

Bridewell broken open, and prisoners liberated.

In the square, with the exception of the scenes of

ed to the new gaol, a strong built modern building, having been built about ten years since, at a cost of about £100,000. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded any attempt on the prison as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory. Along the New Cut in front of the jail, a dense mass of the rioters had assembled; and on the opposite bank of the river, and, indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governor's house, and were busily employed in throwing every moveable article into the New River, and, as the tide was ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. Guildhall, was launched into the water entire, and thither also were consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop. The rioters, we have beard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard, and with them the masreleased, and the scenes which followed were beyond description. Many of them, both male and female. stripped of their prison clothes, proceeded on their way, almost in a state of nudity. As they passed along, the mob cheered them and followed after them with exultations. Many of them met their friends on the outside, and it is not easy to describe the extravagant joy with which they mutually embraced each other.

After the prisoners had been liberated, amounting altogether, exclusive of debtors, to more than 100, the next step taken was that of setting the prison on them on their way thither was but the work of an fire; and a black handkerchief having been tied to the weathercock on the top of the porter's lodge, over the gateway, it seemed to be the signal for com-mencing operations, for immediately after dense clouds of smoke were seen to issue from every part in the square until 12 o'clock at night. About this time a party of the rioters, disappointed by the restraint which the troops imposed on them, proceeded until it was quite consumed. In about an hour the break out from the treadmill, which burnt with fury until it was quite consumed. In about an hour the to the Council house, where they commenced opera- Governor's house, over which was the chapel, was completely enveloped in flames, and the reflection were given to the cavalry to commence a charge, and here the scene became one of the greatest conhowever, being built almost exclusively of stone and fusion. The people who run in all directions, were iron, with iron roofs, were but little injured by the pursued through the streets for a considerable disof wanton outrage. During the proces

Destruction of toll-houses.

As soon as the destruction was here completed. the rioters divided themselves into parties, the one proceeding to the toll-houses, at Prince's street bridge, another to the one at Wells, and another to the one at St. Philip's. These in the present state of things, were considered minor affairs, and were speedily in flames.

Burning of the county prison and of the Bridewell. The mob then set off, about seven o'clock, to the

were in flames at the same instant. Total destruction of the Bishop's Palace, and the

Mansion House. There was not now even the appearance of a had there been since the firing of the soldiers in the palace, Canon's marsh, and, having effected an en-trance, immediately commenced the work of destruction. A few individuals, however, were bastily collected, and, for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs. Orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding the Mansion house, to repair for the protection of the Bishop's residence. They had no sooner, however, left for that purpose, than the mob, who had all day meditated the total destruction of the Mansion House, commenced operations, and in a very short period set it on fire, commencing in the kitchen under the banqueting room. On the arrival of the troops at the Bishop's palace, they found things there tolerably secure; but the flames which even then arose from the Mansion House, too plainly indicated that they had gone to the protection of the one place at the expense of the other. They, however, turned back again, and by the time of their return to the square, ncendiaries. When they arrived in the square, Mansion House burning with fury, and the apart-ments in front of the building were occupied by

The infatuated creatures, no less intoxicated with their successful career than with liquor, pressed for-ward to the windows, and waved their handkerchiefs, cheering at the same time, in exultation of their criminal temerity. From the rapid progress of end. The fire spread with most surprising quick-ness, and in about twenty minutes the roof fell in, and together with the whole front, came down into

the street with a tremendous crash. By this time the fire at the Bishop's palace raged for the ensuing year.

should be no more firing, that the 14th should be the last ten or twelve days, removed out of the city immediately sent out of the city, and again exhorted about the middle of the day; and we hear that the

Custom House, Excise office, &c. consumed.

But to return to the square. - After the destrucrunkenness which were still going on. nothing par- tion of the Mansion House, it was hoped that the futicular transpired until the evening. The seldiers ry of the mob would have been appeased; but un-were drawn up in front of the Mansion-house, and fortunately it was otherwise. The military having the mob seemed nowise disposed to molest them. no orders to act otherwise than as mere speciators. After a while, however, they manifested a restless- were immediately after their arrival, withdrawn, this occasion, and three hundred special constables had been provided, who immediately surrounded the proceeded to the Bridewell, for the purpose of respectively. had been provided, who immediately surrounded the coach for his protection. The constables succeeded in keeping off the mob, although pelted profusely with sticks and stones until the procession arrived at the mansion house, and Sir Charles had entered the the mansion house, and Sir Charles had entered the the mansion house, and Sir Charles had entered the the mansion house, and stones until the procession arrived at the doors. The keeper, Mr Evans, we have the doors, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protecting the council house, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protecting the council house, which it was expected would be the last that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protecting the council house, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protecting the council house, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protecting the council house, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped the house adjoining the Mansion House, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped the house adjoining the house been informed, had just sat down to dinner when he would be permitted to be destroyed; but we blush received the visit of the unwelcome intruders. Hav- for the honor of our city, while we record the fiending succeeded in opening the doors, they became ap- like conduct that followed. The riote's conceive solid mass, and made a desperate rush into the crowd, in the direction whence the stones had come. Their conduct was truly ferocious. The people, unarmed, fled in all directions; many were struck down and severely bruised, and were sent of to the infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and many left the square, as I thought, to go home; but in about ten minutes they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where they hid been to arm themselves with stones. Then followed a desperate at-Burning of the new Gaol.

About the same time, a stronger party of rioters, comprising, indeed, almost the whole body, preceeded to the new gaol, a strong built modern building ing half an hour's notice to the inmates to retire. The windows were afterwards smashed in, the furniture thrown out and carried off, and the premises ignited with a rapidity truly astonishing. In this manner they swept away one whole side, and then proceeded to another; commencing with the Excise office, at the corner. To follow up the account from this time, three o'clock in the morning, would only be a epetition of the details at which our heart already ickens. Unrestrained as were the flames, they extended to the houses of the parallel streets; and as in this quarter of the city are many of the principal wine and spirit stores, the fury of the devouring element can scarcely be conceived.

Altogether there have been completely destroyed 42 dwelling-houses and ware houses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise Office, Custom House, the four Toll Houses, the three Prisons, and the Bish-

p's Palace. Not the least painful reflection is, that after the destruction of the Custom House, the remainder of the mischief was owing to the wanton fury of a truly insignificant number of wretches, almost exclusively bys. We feel certain that, if fifty men could have been collected, more than one-half the property could have been effectually protected. But the cept for their personal safety. And then the military, brought for our special protection, could not act for want of orders!

Morning dawned on such a scene as had never betrue, were subsided, but the appearance of Queen square was appalling in the extreme. Numerous buildings were reduced to a heap of smoking ruins, and others were momentarily falling in; while less intoxication, and with countenances more re-sembling fiends than men. Meantime the soldiers, who had been ordered out of town, were remanded; and the magistrates, having re assembled, came at length to a decision, called out the posse comitatus, Manufactory of Col. George Marvin, with all his and order was restored.

Estimated loss of life and property.

total number of killed and ings, and while the prisoners were in course of libe- we have been able to ascertain, is as follows-Four new overshot water-wheel built, which shared the ration, a party of the 3d Dragoons arrived, about 20 men and one woman; the latter in consequence of same fate. Such was the severity of the cold, that, in number; but the mob appeared nothing intimida- severe bruises received in one of the houses where added to the drifted snow, and such the progress of ted—on the contrary, they cheered the troops, who she had been engaged in plundering, a little boy also the fire before it was discovered, that the water acknowledged the compliment by taking off their was shot through the bowels, is not expected to recaps, and almost immediately after turned round and cover; fifty one other persons, including four we hopeful effort be made to extinguish the flames, or to severe ones, principally sabre wounds; a few in consequence of the parties leaping from the burning houses. In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitals only. Many lives were lost in the flames, and several persons who received injury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting them. The total loss of property is estinated at £400,000.

The London Gazette of Nov. 1st contains a proc-Gloucester county prison, Lawford's gate, which in a short time was broken into, the prisoners all released, and the building also fired. Here the flames all his liega subjects of all ranks and conditions to were ready, and a'l the floor boards, doors and sash.

occupied by the keeper; so that the three prisons are a sufficient number of Peers to carry through to come and stay with them until they could go into the upper Chamber, the Bill which has passed the their own house, but declined. They were sleeping Chamber of Deputies, abolishing an hereditary in their bed and unconscious of their danger, when Chamber of Deputies, abolishing an hereditary

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives have accheck to the licentiousness of the mob, nor indeed cepted the terms proposed by the Conference of the Great Powers in London. When the law was submorning; but they now seemed to revel in the con- mitted to the vote, ninety-nine Deputies were pres sciousness of their security. Accordingly, a mere ent, of whom fifty-nine voted for, and thirty-eight handful of the miscreants proceeded to the Bishop's against the measure, giving a majority of twenty. one. Two of the members who were present abstained from voting either way. No doubt the Sen-ate will accede. The King of Holland having hesitated on his part, a British fleet had been ordered to the Dutch coast, but timely concessions rendered hostile operations by them unnecessary.

> GREECE. Assassination of Count Capo d'Istrias.

The following extract of a letter from Napoli dated Oor. 9th, gives the particulars of the death of Count Capo D'Istrias, the tyrannical President of

"This morning as the President was going according to custom, to attend the service at the church, two men who were at the door, assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He feli the reflection on the opposite side of the Froom, made it appear that, by their endeavours to protect both and Constantine Mayromichalis, the brother and places, each had been sacrificed to the fury of the son of Petro Bey, who has been in prison ever since the month of January last. Constantine was immethey found the whole of the back premises of the distely killed by the President's Guards, but George escaped and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who received him without being aware of wretches facilitating the destruction, by firing all the crime he had committed. On learning what had occurred, the Consul refused to give him up to the fury of the populace, but engaged to deliver him into the hands of the magistracy, as soon as a regular demand was made. The Senate immediately assembled, by virtue of the powers with which it is inthe final accomplishment of their design on the ill-fated building. We are almost certain, however, that many of them paid the forfeit of their lives for Assembly, which will be immediately convoked. the flames, it is supposed that some were cut off from a retreat, and that they thus met with an untimely troops have taken all necessary measures for prevent-

> North Carolina. - Montfort Stokes, Esq. was on the 12th inst. re-elected Governor of N. Carolina

Correspondence of the N. Y. American Advocate MANSFIELD, (Con.) Nov. 24, 1831.

Dear Sir,-The history of any useful art is, probably, as important in the records of a nation, as bat-tles and blood shed; it certainly is more endearing to them to return to their homes. This was about 11 o'clock, at the time when service was commencing in the churches in the neighborhood.

This was about 11 most valuable of his effects had also been removed, as a measure of precaution. He preached, we believe, at the Cathedral in the morning.

The progress in the ert of making silk in this country has been tardy in the extreme. It is now above 70 years since Doctor Aspinwall, a native of this town, urged on by patriotism, used his best exertions to in roduce the culture of silk. He neceeded in making small commencements at New Haven, on Long Island, and at Philadelphia by causng orchards of mulberry trees to be planted. He had a warm and useful coadjutor in the Rev. Doctor Stiles of New Haven. One half of an ounce of mulberry seed was sent to every parish in the state of Connecticut, with such directions as their knowl-'ge of the business enabled them to impart. Thro' their exertion, the legislature in 1783 was induced to grant a bounty on mulberry trees and raw silk .-From some cause, which does not appear, the legislatore in a few years withdrew the bounty. In 1793 there was raised in this town 265 lbs. raw silk. It being the residence of Dr. Aspinwall, it is presumable, from his well known zeal in the cause, that this result was owing, in some measure, to his superinendence and direction. Let that be as it may, there has been a regular but slow progression here ever since. The most that ever has been raised in one season was 3200 lbs., and that was last year. It has been bruited about in the newspapers that 5 tons of silk were raised in Mansfield, and sold for 85,000 dolunited, and have established

der the direction of Mr. Edward Goldingindividuals bred English manufacturer of silk. They have 32 swifts, for winding hard silk; 32 spindles for doubling, 7 dozen of spindles for throwing; 7 do. of spindles that the dreadful work would now cease; but it was for spinning; 32 spindles for soft silk winding, and 2 in vain. A small band, chiefly boys, who seemed to broad and I fringe silk looms. There is machinery go about their work as if they had been trained to the hellish employment, proceeded to extend the de-vouring element, preceding their operation by given the process of the control of the process of the control of t ent, but 50 could be employed to advantage. The cocoons are worth three dollars a bushel, and the of the consequences of their imprudence.—Bangor company have on hand between four and five hundre! bushels.

The most perfect of the cocoons are selected for breeding. They will hatch out, usually, in a week, often times in 24 hours. They are exceedingly prolific; a single miller will frequently lay 500 eggs .-The eggs when first laid are of a glutinous substance, and adhere to whatever they are deposited on. The usual mode is on sheets of paper. These are preserved in cool dry places, as much out of the air as possible, till the mulberry leaves, are sufficiently large for subsistence. As soon as that is the case, they are exhatch, and immediately take the leaves. From this ime till the cocoon is completed, does not exceed x weeks. As soon as the worms have eaten their fill, small bushes are prepared for them to commence the formation of the eccoon. The commencement is not unlike the first movements of the spider in weaving his web. When the coroons are completed. all that are not selected for breeding, are either baked or steamed till the worm is dead. All moisture must be extracted from them before they are laid

Mulberry trees, to make good silk, should be plantwhole city seemed panic struck, and few cared ex- ed in a rich soil. The larger and more vigorous the tree, the better the silk. It is a common error in proposing that slight and thin leaves will make good to Miss Harriet Sloan, of this city.

In this city, on Monday evening last, Thomas Painter, Esq. of Orange, New Haven Co. to Mrs. trees, is, after selecting a good soil, to plant them 25 fore been witnessed in this place. The flames, it is feet apart, or about 100 trees the the square acre. The larger the tree, the better the silk. When the tivating the land-and such cultivation is esteemed in Mansfield an advantage to the growth of the trees. around, lay several rioters, in the last stage of sense- 40 lbs. of raw silk is considered a fair production from an acre.

AWFUL PROVIDENCE .- At Sandisfield, Mass on the night of the 5th inst. the Cabinet Furniture ware, stock and tools, was consumed by fire. It had recently been thoroughly repaired, and a valuable basement story excavated and finished, and a Dea. Nathan Lyman. men, have also received injuries, some of them very save a single article. Thus the avails of thirteen years industry of a useful citizen, perished at once. The sympathy of townsmen will, doubtless, partially repair his loss. But an irreparable and deeply affecting calamity, remains to be narrated! Martin L. Moses and his wife, a poor but industrious new married couple, from New-Hartford, (Con.) took rents with his brother here. In eight months they were obliged to leave; after two other removes, he concluded to build, and had taken lodgings in the shop, during the warm season. He was a waggon maker, and occupied the lower story. He had were as appalling as at the new jail. At the same come forward to the aid of the magistrates in enforalso, a party proceeded to Bridewell, which had only been partially destroyed, and kindled up the wing large formation of the magistrates in enforless prepared, and in the building which was built.

Mrs. M. had been often urged by kind neighbors, and but the day before, particularly by Col. Marvion, they were both summoned to the world of spirits. They have neither of them left evidence of a hope in Christ !! Jan. 3d, and continue until Friday afternoon, or lon Two shapeless lumps reduced to a cinder, and some ger, if deemed expedient whitened fragments of bones, were all that could be obtained of their remains. These were enclosed in a small coffin, and carried to the Congregational Meeting-house, where the Rev. B. Willard of Northampton in connexion with Rev. Mr. White, of Sandisfield, improved the Providence in two discourses: he former from the text "Be ye always ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." The other, I Kings xix. 11, 12.-Communicated for the Ch. Sec.

Buffalo, Dec. 16th 1831. Destructive Fire !- It is our painful duty to narrate the ravages of a most destructive conflagration, which occurred in this village last evening. The fire commenced in the Joiner's shop of Mr. S. K. Garrison, near the corner of a block of wooden buildings, usually known as the "Kremlin corner," upon Main street. The block bounded by Main, Eagle. Pearl, and Nisgara sts., comprising twenty-three wooden buildings, was entirely consumed, except one barn and two small houses, both of which were partially pulled down and rendered valueless. The total loss of property we cannot learn, but it is very heavy. The main street front of the block, was principally stores and shops of vari-ous descriptions; the Niagara front including the very ex tensive Cabinet Manufactory and Ware House of Mrs. Staats, the Chair Factory of Mr Wadsworth, and several dwellings. The remaining fronts are mostly mechanic shops and out buildings.

Damage by Lightning.—We learn that the cotton factory of Messrs. Welden, Swift, & Co. situated in Fairbaven, about two miles above the head of the river, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Tue-day morning, and very much injured. The factory is a two story stone building, with a gable roof, but without the protection of a lightning rod. The lightning descended by the belfry, and shattered both the ends of the building, and the interior was rendered literally a mass of ruins. Nearly 700 panes of glass were broken, and many of the window frames were completely destroyed. What ler's Works, the Backslider by A. Fuller, Fuller on appears singularly providential is, notwithstanding large stones were forced from the walls composing the ends, into the interior of the building, that of about twenty five persons who were its occupants at the time, only one or two were even slightly injured _N. Bedford Mercury.

The Delaware, at Philadelphia, affords excellent

Mr. Ephraim Taylor, of Phelpstown, Ontario county, committed suicide by hanging himself, on the 2d inst. Mr. T. was a respectable, independent farmer, and one of the oldest settlers in the county. He had been a member of the Methodist church for 40 years. The deceased was in a state of insanity.

To TEACHERS .- Several well qualified, pious eachers are wanted in this, and the adjoining counlies. None need apply but such persons as will aid in teaching Sabbath Schools gratuitous, in addition to a weekly charge .- Ed. of Pioneer and Bap., Ill.

Temperance.-The State Temperance Society of Pennsylvania have transmitted a memorial to the Legislature requesting their aid in arresting the evils of intemperance.

Flour.-We have ascertained, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that there have been manufactured in Rochester, in a year previous to the first inst-242 000 barrels of flour, and that the millers have paid out for wheat during the same period \$1,160,000.

This wheat has been purchased principally in this state; but a considerable quantity has also been bought in Ohio, which is becoming an important wheat market.

Philadelphia .- 472 brick houses have been erected in the first Ward, Spring Garden, Philadelphia, since the winter of 1828 This ward extends from Sixth to Tenth streets, and from Vine street two hundred feet above Poplar Lane.

Skating .- The Reading Journal says -" A Mr. Gerber, from Northumberland county, on a late vis-it to Philadelphia, returned to the city after break-Fand arrived at Reading in the evening of the a brig lying at one of our wharves Cholls or gates. evening, took with them into the tight cabin where they slept, a vessel filled with ignited charcoal. In the morning, one was found a corpse and the other in the last stages of vital exhaustion, from which he was happily recovered.

The captain, who slept on shore, forewarned them Republican.

Preservation .- At Milton N. C. a man by the name of Stevens who lives in that vicinity, on Thursday last accidentally fell into a well upwards of sixty feet deep with ten feet water, and was drawn up immediately afterwards unburt, save a small scratch on his hand.

At Mount Holly, N. J. on Friday evening last, a colored woman, by the name of Eliza Freeman, was committed to jail on a charge of murdering her husband, David Freeman, by cutting his throat with a

The Providence Journal mentions a gang of stout boys, and lawless young men, who insult females in the evening, and disturb the streets by attacking colored people. They lately knocked down with a stone and severely wounded the head of an industrious coloured man, who had been sent on an errand by a very respectable citizen. They wear drab box coats, low crowned drab felt hats, and call themselves "Hell-fire Club."

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. G. F. Davis, Mr. Dennis Burnham, of East Hartford,

Elizabeth Buddington.

At Colebrook, by Rev, Asahel Morse, Mr. William trees are planted 25 feet apart, there is room for cul- N. Manchester, of Colebrook, to Miss Content Beach, of Hartland.

In Frankfort, Pa. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. D. Jones, Rev. J. L. Dagg, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Rev. Noah Davis, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

At Andover, Con. on the 4th inst. very suddenly,

At Bridgeport, Mr. Abijah Sherman, aged 76. At Norwick, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Miriam Roath,

At Lisbon, Joseph Jewett, Esq. aged 69. Mr. Andrew Clark, 72.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I humbly acknowledge my gratitude to God, and the dear sisters of the Baptist church of Christ in Killingly, for con-stituting me a life member of the Con. Bap. Tract Society. I appreciate their kindness as an evidence of their love, and esteem, and as a testimony of their approbation of my pub-iic efforts io promote the cause of Christ in the church and the world.

That the God of Zion may richly reward them for all their labors, is the prayer of this unworthy servant, Killingly, Dec. 15, 1831. ALBERT COLE.

NOTICE.

A Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. WHEATON, in the Episcopal Church, in this city, this evening, (Dec. 24,) on the subject of Peace and

PROTRACTED MEETING IN HARTFORD.

The Baptist Church in Lartford, have resolved to hold a series of meetings for preaching, exhortation and prayer, to commence on Tuesday morning

Ministers and other Christian friends are earnestly requested to " come over and help us." It is hoped that all will come in the Spirit suited to such an occasion.

The introductory sermon will be delivered on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. A Committee will be in attendance at the meeting-house, to give direc-tions to the visitors. In behalf of the Church,

G. F. DAVIS, PASTOR, Nov. 25, 1831.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Southington, will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 23d of January next, unless previously disposed of at private sale, all the Real Estate of James Wightman, late of said Southington, deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of said deceased. Southington, Dec. 22. JOHN WIGHTMAN, Adm'r.

OTICE.—The Subscriber having taken the agency of the Baptist Tract Depository in the city of New-York, informs his brethren and friends, that he keeps constantly on hand at No. 4 Bowery, a general supply of Theological and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which he will sell low for cash or good acceptance in that city. Orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

He has the following books on the subject of Baptism, or written by Baptist Authors:—Rippon's Hymns, Watts and Rippon's Hymns arranged in one book, Winchell's Watts, Parkinson's Selections, Maclay's Selection, Hymns of Zion, Frey's Essays on Baptism, Baldwin on Baptism, Design of Baptism, Infant Baptism a pillar of Popery by Gill, Baldwin's Catechism, Baptist Confession of Faith as adopted by the Philadelphia Association of 1742, Ful-Communion, Pengilly on Baptism, Malcom's Bible Dictionary, Church Member's Guide, Benedict's History of the Baptists, Stennett's Works, Jones' Church History, Memoirs of Mrs. Judson, Ward's History of the Hindoos, Holy War, Pilgrim's Progress, &c. together with a general assortment of Sunday School Books, Stationary, &c.

JOHN GRAY, No. 4, Bowery.

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine. A WATCH WITH THE DEAD. Alone with death? Ay, leave me to the watch Alone Have I from boyhood feared to guard Her pillow? Have we not together watched Till you chaste moon had jassed her threshold on The hills? Oh! could I with a sculptor's touch Congeal these perfect limbs into their pure And kindred alabaster, she should stay My altar-piece, and still, as now, with this Sweet marble smile, help on my thoughts to heaven Alone-freed spirit? thou familiar essence, That just now mingled thought and heart with me So close we deemed we could not part—thou that Wert joyful aye in others' joys, and in Their sadness sorrowful,-watch I alone? Or linger ye in airy presence near, Communing with my lonely thoughts, with glanes Of intuition quick :- Or bend ye here Above this fair familiar tenement, Inhabited no more, yet smiling still,

And this is death !- and this the pageantry With which he comes upon his dread behest! · _ _and beautiful, Hath God repluck'd the blossom for himself. Aye, she, the glad at heart and pure in thought, The spotless flower that flung its tendrils round Our souls, its beauty on our path-blooms now In paradise. But oh! how tardy is The loitering heart to loose its hold, and be Convinced! still turning back, anon, as some Poor, wounded dam, whose bleeding bowels yearn Por her snared young, and hid her dare again The hunter's murd'rous shot. Compassionate heaven Attempers thus th' approach of grief, that it May gently bend, not break us to its will. The whelming wave in merciful recoil Swings back, giving the drowning heart a space To breathe, and climb the rock of safety for Some higher cleft.

As if its vestal fires were scarce all out?

Where now the cunning spells of drop and drug Here yesterday-the vain decoys with which Hope promises to lure the spirit's stay. And bribe mortality of death 1 And why, Instead, breathes up this lamp, like prayer that has Been whisper'd here, its lone, still flame?

The tip-toe tread—the slowly lifted latch— The cautious waive-the finger on the lip-Each-each suppressed alacrity of heart And hand hath sunk around-sunk down from Hope's High level, to cold Sorrow's rayless seat Of bitterness and tears. Insidious Death! How stealthy is the tyrant's beny step! The heel that treadeth out our cluster'd hearts As if the bosom were his wine-press why, It hath as feathery a fall, as her's Who tript in Summer's glee, with naked feet Along this floor! Oh! there's a silence left In the bereaved heart, when those soft sounds That woke its readjest chords have ceased, deep as The solitude's whose bird hath flown-as drear As the lone gien awoke by some shrill aze, To moura a lost, familiar tree. The light Foot-fall of young clastic limbs-the song, Th' unconscious melody of innocent hearts-They lull as, like the wandering airs of Spring, Among the wind-harp's strings, with harmonies So soft they are scarce heeded till they cease.

With what a gentle care doth pitying Heaves Distil upon its own the dew of death! Dismissing Hope, to break earth's mists away. And keep unveiled her gemmed and waiting gates. Lo! like the vision of a sculptor's dream, As spotless, ealm, and beautiful she sleeps, Fresh from the chinel of His hand who willed To fashion her, and lodge His image there. And mark, in this fiz'd scraph smile, which Hope Hath with her finger dimpled here, the seal He bids her leave for us, that He in love Reclaims His handy work.

Sweet Hope !- thou fleet And ardent carrier-dove of love 'twixt Heaven And man! Bless'd ever in my soul's just view, With youthful form and angel mein, is that Last lingering minister to stricken hearts. Sweet is the full-orbed promise of her eye; And sweet the heaven-ward pointing of her hand; And cheerful aye th' elastic ardor of Her step, th' impetuous hurry of her wing ; But sweeter far her stedfast smile, beside The couch of brooding pain and death! And then, When life burns faint-that last kind attitude, The bowed ear, and beckoning hand, that saith Life struggles in its socket waveringly And dim, but still will I wait here. On that Low fluttering breath the spirit passed !- and Hope With hasty touch, leaves on the parted portal Her finger's holy seal, then hand in hand Guides up the ransomed scraph's flight to Heaven. Mew-Haven, 1831. ZETA

THE FREED BIRD. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Return, return, my bird! I have dressed thy cage with flowers, 'Tis lovely as a violet bank, In the heart of forest bowers "I am free, I am free—I return no more! The weary time of the cage is o'er! Through the rolling clouds I can seer on high, The sky is around me, the blue bright sky ! The hills lie beneath me, spread far and clear, With their glowing heath flowers and bounding deer, I see the wave flash on the sunny shore, i am free, I am free-I return no more !"

Ales, alsa, my bird, Why seek'st thou to be free? West thou not bleat in thy little bower When thy song breathed nought but give? "Did my song of summer breaths nought but give ? Did the voice of the captive seem sweet to thee? Oh! had'st thou known its deep meaning well, It had tales of a burning heart to tell. From a dream of the forest that music aprang. Through its notes the peal of a terment rang.

And its dying fall, when it soothed thee best, Sighed for wild flowers and a leafy nest."

> Was it with thee thus, my bird 1 Yet thine eye fash'd clear and bright! I have seen the glance of the sudden joy, In its quick and dewy light.

"It flash'd with the fire of a tameless race, With the soul of the wild wood, my native place ! With the spirit that panted through heaven to soar, Woo me not back, I return no more! My home is high, amidst rocking trees, My kindred things are the star and breeze, And the fount uncheck'd in its lonely play, And the odors that wander afar-away !"

Parewell, farewell, thou hird!

I have called on spirits gone,

And it may be they joy like thee to part, Like thee that wert all my own. "If they were captives, and pined like me, Though love might calm them, they joyed to be free; They sprung from the earth with a burst of power, To the strength of their wings, to their triumph's hour Call them not back when the chain is riven, When the way of the pinion is all through heaven, Parewell! With my song through the more!

JOSEPH REYNOLDS, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The following is a brief memoir of Josep's Revnolds, of Bristol, a highly respected memb rof the Society of Friends, and celebrated for his charities. For a long series of years, he devoted the ample fortune which he had acquired. to the purposes of benevolence. What constitutes the peculiar value of his example, was the admirable judgment with which he selected, and the time and pains which he employed in the distribution of his charities .-· His numerous benefactions, public and private, rank him," says another biographer. 'among the most eminent philanthropists of the present or any other age." He closed a long life of usefulness at Cheltenham, in England, in 1811, having nearly completed his 81st tinued a zealous and consistent member of the year .- Chr. Register.

Various memoirs of Mr Reynolds have already appeared. We wish our readers to be informed of some of the more prominent features of this pious and venerable Christian. A knowledge of his plans may induce the well disposed to go and do likewise. A more minute narrative of his useful life, by one who knows how to appreciate his worth, and was conversant with his more private acts of benevolence, might essentially promote the cause to which his heart was devoted.

Mr. Reynolds was a native of Bristol .-- His father was an opulent tradesman, and a minister among the society of Friends. He was solicitous that habits of early industry should be implanted in his children. These were properly applied by his son, who at no advanced age became a proprietor and conductor of very extensive iron works in Shropshire. Perseverance and skill were accompanied by integrity; and the consequence was the great improvement of the concern, and the accumulation of an amindustry, to recal the offender to the paths of in- ous to every observant man; from the experi- loaded ones. The acting manager in his late ple fortune by Mr. Reynolds. This he used in tegrity. To trace the more public acts of this ence of the end to which all their pretensions report states that so strong is the attachment of Christian. He ascribed all his blessings to the Giver of all good, and considered himself only merate his private exertions to comfort the wida steward of divine bounty. He regarded his talents, whether of money, or ability, as treasures for which he must hereafter give a strict reward the deserving, would require a volume, account-hence his self denial was uniform, his circumspection great, and his generosity Sheba, when she had witnessed the wisdom of ed for bad private character. But certainly a without partiality, either as to sect, party or country. Piety was his ruling principle, and pride was a stranger to his actions. The good effect of his religious principle was strikingly shown in the government he acquired over a temper naturally irritable.

Benevolence is often the offspring of feeling; in Mr. Reynolds it was the consequence of faith working by love. A discretion rarely to be death, when an endeared female friend had he knew not, was not its only feature; there they have long been, on the mercy of God, was a penetration in his mode of proceeding, through Jesus Christ, who was the propitiation that discovered the clearness of his judgment. and the acuteness of his observations. But his deeds were not done to obtain the praise of ly career at Cheltenham, Sept. the 10th, in the men; he sought the means of conferring a fa- 81st year of his age. His children, grand-chilby not seeming to have bestowed one. A striking instance of this occurred to him in behalf of an orphan, whom he had liberally aided :-"When he is old," the lady said, "I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor." "Stop," said the good man, "you mistake; we do not thank the clouds for rain; teach him to look higher, and thank Him, who giveth both the removed, who for many years had bestowed upclouds and the rain." So great was Mr. Rey- wards of £10,000 per annum in relieving the nolds' modesty, that he seemed wounded if his praise were sounded, or if his deeds of kindness that men of all classes and of all opinions should were brought before the public eye. Partly with a view of concealing the author, and partly to give a wider diffusion to his beneficence, he of one who had practiced pure and undefiled employed persons in different parts, and men of religion, who had employed self-denial that he all professions and religious persuasions, to re- might bestow liberally on others, who refused lieve objects deserving of assistance, in the places in which they resided. One method was sen the miseries of his brethren; who ordered lending sums of money to the deserving, perments; if they were able to pay interest it was zeal for godliness free from bigotry, and in exreceived, if not, it was not demanded. The same money to be again and again applied to had still an ardent affection for those from whom similar cases. Expectation was not awakened he differed? No contracted view of Divine and then disappointed. But the advice accom-panying the aid bestowed was frequently found of the highest utility Mr. Reynolds gave to public charities with

munificence; but to his own name only such sums were affixed as others might easily imitate, who were well disposed to the cause. " A Friend," or "A friend by ditto," contributed what awakened admiration. To give instances would be endless; suffice it to refer to the records of the Committee for relieving the Germans-to those of the Spital-fields Weaversof the Bible Societies-to those of the African

one should, as much as possible, be his own ex the Square in which the deceased had resided, ecutor—not only to avoid giving trouble to sur the children of the several charity shools to vivors, but also, because our talents are requi- which he had been a generous patron, were ar- of the alphabet, and two hundred could only red to be faithfully used, whilst we ourselves ranged. The shops were shut in the streets read in children's lessons. are in the body. On this ground, during his through which the procession passed, and the life, he purchased an estate for £10,000, the interest of which is to be appropriated, at the distance was carried to the grave, who bore cretion of the trustees whom he named, to the with him the affections of the living. assistance of seven charities which he specified. May the mantle of Elijah fall on his descend-With the same view, he gave a sum of money to ants! May the chasm that has been made, be the corporation of Bristol, to augment a fund, of filled up by the efforts of many! May the spir- at the time of their commitment? Answer, 20, which that body has the application, for reliev- it of benevolence which actuated a Reynolds, ing blind persons, by granting £10 a year to dwell with those who are associated to supply each recipient.

cite others to fulfil the trust committed to their joy ! care. His manner of appeal in behalf of the distressed did not derive its only force from his own example. There was an appeal to the judgment and to the heart which could scarcely be resisted. On one occasion of this kind, it is said that when addressing order to stimulate his exertions he remarked, "when gold encircles river, draws its ream from Tabor, as in the the heart, it contracts to such a degree that no times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents good can issue from it, but when the pure gold the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree of faith and love gets into the heart, it expands springs up by the way-side, the sycamore spreads it, and causes each drop of blood to flow through its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the channels of benevolence." In his life was the sides of the mountains. The desolation eye saw him it was glad, when the ear heard striking at the present hour than when Moses him it rejoiced." But it must be left to a Clark- with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of son to recount his services towards the abolition God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regof the Slave Trade, and ameliorating the condi- ular in their rise than when the Hebrews first tion of the oppressed negro; it must be left to approached its banks; and he who goes down an Allen to tell what he hath done for the edu- from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatcation of the poor; it must be left to an Owen est hazard of falling among thieves. There is, to enumerate his benefactions to the British and in fact, in the scenery and manners of Pales-Foreign Bible Society; and to a Harrison, or line, a perpetuity that accords well with the some other member of the society of Friends, to everlasting import of his orical records, and enumerate Mr. Reynolds' gifts to the various which enables us to identify with the utmost charitable institutions belonging to that respect- readiness the local imagery of every great able class of Christians. Mr. Reynolds con- transaction. society in which he was born and educated .-In him they have lost a burning and a shining light of faith, hope, and charity-in him a in any servant, whether for private or for pub firm and consistent supporter of one of their lic trust. The man who is known to have fundamental principles, that all wars are un- shown himself upright and just in all the relajust, impolitic, and unchristian; in him they tions of private life, must be far better entitled have lost one, who was ever calling them to use to our confidence, than one who has been found their utmost efforts to ameliorate the condition wanting in private trials. Declarations or insinof the distressed, whether Indian, African, or uations of superior public virtue, and all the

that our penal statutes would become less san- better test, than the demeanor in the connexions guinary-and that capital punishments would and engagements of private station. When be removed from our code. When the citizens that has been marked by debauchery, dishon- Parliament for an enforcement of the bill of of his native place had determined upon build- orable actions, deceitful contrivances, or any rights; but we doubt whether the satirist had ing a new gaol, Mr. R. was peculiarly so-other immorality, it is absolute madness and any idea that his predictions would be so soon licitous that the improvements upon the plans folly, to understand any public professions but verified, and that horses would compel their of a Howard, in Munich, America and other as the cloaks, under which it is sought to ac- keepers to bring carriages for them to ride in, countries, might be concentrated in Bristol .- complish some private designs of personal ag- as was lately the case at the Lehigh coel-works. He wished for the moral and religious improve- grandizement, or some mischievous ends .- It is generally known that at these works, there ment of those who had violated the laws of That such actually are very commonly the ob- is an inclined plane railway, between 8 and 10 the country, and considered it incumbent to jects of popular pretenders, (whether self-elect- miles long, and that horses or mules haul up apply kindness, instruction and the motives of ed into notice, or otherwise elected,) is notori- the empty coal wagons and ride down in the philanthropist would occupy the whole of the come, when favorable opportunities offer, and pages of a periodical publication; but to enu- of the calm termination of all their clamorous hill, that in one instance they were sent up with ow, to help the fatherless, to raise the despond- of some of those honors or indulgencies, which ing, and to encourage the industrious, and to their former life has been spent in reviling. and even then the language of the queen of vant or watchman should be absolutely reject-Solomon, might be employed, " Not half hath man of bad private reputation ought to be used been told me." He now rests from his labours, like a broken and slippery tool, cautiously, and but his works shall follow him.

The closing scenes of his life were in unisen with his former conduct. During his illness he was exceedingly placid and kind to every one. His conduct and countenance indicating that all within was peace. A short time before his good. But a willingness to search out the case for my sins, and not for mine only, but for the sins of the whole world." He closed his earthvour in private, and redoubling the obligation dren, and many beloved friends were present

when this great man in Israel fell. Is it wonderful that the news of his death excited general regret in Bristol, and its neighborhood? Is it surprising that the melancholy event created a gloom from the peasant's cot to the extensive mansion? Is it singular that a chasm should be contemplated when he was distress of others? Was it not to be expected unite to request to show the last sad tribute of respect, by following to the grave the remains exercising the right of private judgment himself, ed himself a debtor to the Jew and to the Greek, of the faith in the bonds of peace and righteous-

greatest decorum was observed, though the Watch.

Mr. Reynolds held it to be a duty that each | crowd of spectators surpassed calculation. In

his place! Then will it be for good to oth-Hence it will appear that although Mr. Rey- ers as well as for himself, that he has rested 64. nolds was solicitous to avoid praise, he was not from his labours. May his admirers be his imiinactive, or merely following the suggestions of tators, and their desire like him be to ascribe dent spirits before they were 16 years old? the well disposed. He was ever ready to ex- unto God the praise for every blessing they en- Answer, 127.

From the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
GENERAL ASPECT OF PALESTINE.

The hills still stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and of Sologrows on Libanus and Kishon, that ancient witnessed the truth of the remark. "When the which covered the cities of the plain is not less 63.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF PUBLIC MEN

Obviously character is the best test of worth higher pretensions, of which aspiring popular Mr. Reynolds embraced with ardor the hope orators are so lavish, can never be tried by any "march of improvement," represented a mastiff

It is not contended that a clever State serwith constant distrust.

THE HYPOCRITE.

Extract from Saurin's Sermon on the Judgment. "Have human laws ever been made against

sypocrites? See that man artfully covering himself with the veil of religion, that hypocrito wno excels in his art | Behold his eyes; what seraphical looks they roll towards heaven! Observe his features, made up, if I may venture to say so, of those of Moses, Ezra, Daniel, and Nehemiah! See his vivacity, or his flaming zeal shall I call it! to maintain the doctrines of religion, to forge thunderbolts, and to pour out anathemas against heretics! Not one grain of religion, not the least shadow of piety, in all his whole conversation. It is a party spirit, or sordid interest, or a barbarous disposition to evenge, which animates him, and produces all ply of India Rubbers, of the first quality, and of all is pretended piety. And yet I hear every body exclaim, "He is a miracle of religion! he is a pillar of the church." I see altars every where erecting to this man; panegyrists, I see, are composing his encomium; flowers are gathering to be strewed over his tomb. And the justice of God, what is it doing! My text tells you, "After death comes the judgment."

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

It does not exactly answer for a minister, in applying a sermon upon the subject of systematic self-denial, for the sake of giving something to promote the cause of Christ, to say to mitting them the repay the amount by instalto him that was in want—who had cherished a riding horse, and get your exercise on foot by visiting the poor, and praying with them; or to say to Mr. ——, your subscription to the Missionary society is not half as large as it might be, if you would abandon the use of tobacco .mercy dwelt in his soul; and whilst he consider- But some remarks in a feligious newspapersome little anecdote, or incidental expression to the bond and to the free, he embraced all men in a published letter, may come directly home with affection who strove to preserve the unity to the heart of a pious reader, and afford that specific application of a sermon, upon which the minister could not have ventured. An in-Such was Joseph Reynolds. His corpse quiring, teachable young Christian was reading was followed to the grave by deputations from in your paper the other day, and he met with the several charities in Bristol, to which he be- an account of a man who had given up tobaclonged. The committe of the bible society co, for the sake of giving a few dollars more a took the precedence, and was in close train year, to the cause of his Master. He instantly with the long string of weeping relatives. It adopted the same resolution, remarking, as he Institution—and to those of the various charities in Bristol.

was composed of aldermen, clergymen, and dissenting ministers of all denominations. The fits of taking a good Christian paper."—Epis.

REATLY AND HANDSOMELY PRINTED AT CASE

PRISONERS.

Eighty-five out of three hundred men in the Auburn State Prison, did not know the letters

Two hundred and fifty-six prisoners have been examined in the Charlestown Prison, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman, of Boston, who proposed the following questions: 1st. How many of the convicts in the State Prison in Charlestown did not know the alphabet

sons for children? Answer, 21. 3d. How many could not write? Answer,

4th. How many were accustomed to use ar-

5th How many of the convicts do you believe were men of intemperate habits? Answer, I am satisfied that at least three-fourths of the convicts in this, and other prisons with which I have been conversant, were men of intempe-

6th. Of how many were one, or both parents. intemperate? Answer, 50.

7th. How many were guilty of petty thefts before the age of 16 years ? Answer, 45. 8th. How many were brought up without any regular employment? Answer, 82.

9th. How many, before the age of 21, left their parents without their consent? Answer,

10th. How many, before their conviction. lived in a general violation of the Lord's day?

BROWN, OF HADDINGTON .- Brown was indefatigable in his exertions with his pupils, and succeeded admirably in training them, both as to their intellectual and spiritual character .-Hume, who once heard him preach, remarked of him, that " he spoke as if the Son of God stood at his elbow;" and he seemed to do every thing else in the same spirit. His habitual feeling was well expressed by himself: " After nearly forty years preaching of Christ, and his great and sweet salvation, I think that I would rather beg my bread all the labouring days of the week, for an opportunity of publishing the Gospel on the Sabbath to an assembly of sinful men, than without such a privilege, enjoy the richest possessions on earth. By the Gospel do men live, and in it is the life of my soul."-Ch. Obs.

TABLES TURNED. A wag some time since, in ridiculing the as threatening his keeper with a habeas corpus, and a coach horse declaring he would apply to the animals thus employed, to this riding down true to their rights and privileges, they refused to walk down, and the hands could not drive them down, but were under the necessity of drawing up the carriages for the four-legged gentry to ride in; thus exhibiting the singular spectacle of a team of horses amusing themselves whilst their drivers went eight miles and a half for carriages for them. So much for the force of education.

FILIAL PIETY .- The judicious Hooker used to say, "If I had no other reason and motive for being religious, I would earnestly strive to to be so for the sake of my aged mother, that I night requite her care of me, and cause the widow's heart to sing for joy."

HARTFORD LADIES' SHOE STORE.

NORMAND SMITH, to keep up to the spirit of the times, and the custom of advertising, informs his friends and the public at large, that his establishment is completely furnished with every kind of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Kid, and Leather Boots and Shoes; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Children's sizes. Sea Otter, Seal, Cloth, and Japan Caps; Black and Coloured Prunella; American and French Morocco; Lining Skins; Ladies' Buckskin Mocca-

A liberal discount to those who buy by the quantity, and the least favor acknowledged.

JOSEPH W. DIMOCK, Merchant Dailor,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, HAS now on hand, Cloths of various qualities and col-ors: Cassimeres; Camblets; a great variety of Vestings, Stocks, &c.

ALL orders received with thankfulness, and executed with neatness and despatch.—Particular attention paid to cutting custom.

OVER SHOES.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, a prime lot of INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES SYLVESTER WILEY.

Main-street, nearly opposite October 1, 1831. the Baptist Church.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. MALCON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. CHURCH MEMBER'S GUIDE, by Rev. J. A. Jami HYMNS OF ZION, by Rev. B. M. Hill. DIALOGUE on CLOSE COMMUNION, by Delta. MEMOIRS OF MRS. JUDSON, Third Edition.

PENSION BLANKS, for sale as above.

OFFICE, ON THE PROMPTS SOTION.

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Price T of the time cents will ! A discou made to Ag All subse year, unles trary at the LP No pa ages paid. should be a We intend t

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